of the Exchequer may decline further aid on the ground that no representation was made in the present year pointing out the exact state of the case.

It is apparently one of the prices we have to pay for the long neglect of Science in this country, and its small representation among those in political office, that so many arrangements touching our scientific institutions give rise to a hopeless feeling among those who are familiar with both the history and the facts connected with them.

NOTES.

M. Prillieux has been elected a member of the Paris Academy of Sciences, in succession to the late M. Naudin.

We regret to see the announcement of the death of Sir Frederick McCoy, K.C.M.G., F.R.S., Professor of Natural Sciences in the University, Melbourne.

Mr. W. H. Preece, C.B., F.R.S., has accepted the presidency of the eighteenth Congress of the Sanitary Institute to be held in Southampton from August 29 to September 2.

The foundation stone of a museum of Oceanography was laid at Monaco on April 25. The museum will contain the collections made by the Prince of Monaco during the expeditions of the yacht *Princess Alice*. It will contain not only exhibition rooms, but also laboratories for the use of men of science who wish to work upon the collections.

Dr. J. Buckley Bradbury, Downing Professor of Medicine in the University of Cambridge, will deliver the Croonian lectures of the Royal College of Physicians of England in June, on "Some Points in Connection with Sleep, Sleeplessness, and Hypnotics."

We learn from the *Botanical Gazette* that the Museum and laboratory building in the New York Botanical Garden is making fair progress towards completion. It is now entirely enclosed, and the partition walls and other rough interior work are nearly finished. It will probably be ready for occupancy late in the spring.

The Department of Science and Art has received through the Foreign Office an intimation that the Ghent Horticultural Congress has been postponed from June 3 to July 8.

The projected expedition of the Duke of the Abruzzi, nephew of King Humbert, to the North Pole is exciting great interest in Italy. A Reuter telegram from Rome states that the Duke, who will be accompanied by three officers of the navy, two sailors, four mountain guides, ten Norwegian sailors, and an Eskimo, will embark about the middle of June at Laurvig, Norway, whence he will proceed to Franz Josef Land, trying to attain as northerly a point as possible. The party will winter in the most northerly port attainable, and will spend enforced leisure in making scientific observations and preparing revictualling stations. In the spring the Duke and his companions will proceed towards the North Pole on sledges drawn by dogs, 120 of which he will embark at Archangel, or, if necessary, in a balloon. The expedition takes two balloons. If all goes well, the Prince will be away some eighteen months. The ship in which the Duke of the Abruzzi will sail is called the *Stella Polare*.

The Rev. T. Neville Hutchinson, whose death occurred on May 6, did much to advance the interests of science by his work some years ago as senior science master at Rugby. Forty years ago Rugby was the only public school in which science was taught at all. Harrow and Eton followed, though not with the same liberality as Rugby, where a few years later a special suite of lecture-rooms and laboratories was devoted to science. It was Mr. Hutchinson who reorganised the science work at Rugby in 1870, and in the first volume of Nature he described the new laboratories and other buildings erected there for purposes of scientific instruction. Mr. Hutchinson was born in 1826. He was second master at King Edward's School, Birmingham, in 1860–65, and science master at Rugby from 1865 to 1883, when he became vicar of Broadchalke, Wilts. He resigned his vicarage last October, and was made Canon of Salisbury. He was a gifted teacher and lecturer, and old Rugbeians will sincerely regret to learn of his death.

The death, shortly before completing his sixtieth year, of Mr. Philip Thomas Main, of St. John's College, Cambridge, is announced in the *Athenaeum*. Mr. P. T. Main published "An Introduction to Plane Astronomy" for University use in 1865, and also assisted his father, the Rev. Robert Main, who was for twenty-five years Chief Assistant at the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, and afterwards for eighteen years Radcliffe Observer at Oxford, in his large work on "Practical and Spherical Astronomy," which appeared in 1863. Subsequently he turned his chief attention to chemistry, and for many years held the post of superintendent of the laboratory at St. John's College.

The Council of the British Medical Association desire to remind members of the profession engaged in researches for the advancement of medicine and the allied sciences that they are prepared to receive applications for grants in aid of such research. Applications for sums to be granted at the next annual meeting must include details of the precise character and objects of the research which is proposed, and must be made on or before June 15 in writing addressed to the General Secretary of the Association. The Council are prepared to receive applications for one of the three research scholarships which is vacant, of the value of 150*l*. per annum, tenable for one year, and subject to renewal by the Council for another year. Applications may also be sent in for a scholarship of 200*l*., for the study of some subject in the department of State Medicine, in memory of the late Mr. Ernest Hart.

The thirtieth general meeting of the Institution of Mining Engineers will be held in London on May 25. Among the papers to be read, or taken as read, are the following:—Presidential address, by Mr. J. A. Longden; alternating currents and their possible applications to mining, Part i., by Mr. Sydney F. Walker; metric weights and measures, by Mr. J. Emerson Dowson; Petroleum in Burma, by Dr. Fritz Noetling; mineral resources of Vancouver and adjacent islands, British Columbia, by Mr. Wm. M. Brewer; and a new process of seasoning and preserving timber and other fibrous substances by means of electricity, by Mr. H. Baillie-Weaver.

Arrangements are being made for a visit of the Institution of Electrical Engineers to Switzerland in September next. As at present arranged, members will visit the Rheinfelden works on Saturday, September 2, will proceed on the same day to Zürich, and will remain there until September 6. During this time visits will be paid to various industrial works, and to certain power stations and tramway and lighting installations in the district, including, it is hoped, a visit to the Schaffhausen works. The members will then proceed to Lucerne, and, after inspecting the street railways of that town and, if time permit, the Rathhausen works and the Stansstad-Engelberg Railway, will travel, *via* the Brünig Pass, to Interlaken. Here opportunity will be given for visiting both the Jungfrau Railway (*via* the Wengern Alp route) and the Burgdorf-Thun Railway, as well as other places of electrical interest in the neighbourhood; and the visit will end on Saturday, September 9. The annual conversazione of the Institution will be held at the Natural History Museum, South Kensington, on Thursday, June 15.

A DISASTROUS explosion occurred on Friday at the Kurtz's Chemical Works, belonging to the United Alkali Company, St. Helens, Lancashire. The force of the explosion was so great that it was felt not only at Prescot and Haydock, about four miles away, but also in the suburbs of Liverpool and at Leigh, which is twelve miles distant. Mr. Stewart, managing director of the United Alkali Company, says that about 10 a.m. he saw that the side of the chlorate of potassium crystallising vessel was on fire. These vessels are of wood, but lined with lead, and there were many of them in the crystallising house. The officials were promptly warned, and they brought up the fire extinguishing appliances; but in ten minutes the fire had reached the store containing a considerable quantity of chlorate. The men were instantly sent from the works. When the flames reached the chlorate store a violent explosion resulted, and the refining and the grinding plant was completely destroyed. This was followed by another explosion, which reduced the chemical works to ruins.

FROM the ninth report of the British Association Committee on photographs of geological interest, we learn that the total number of photographs now in the collection is two thousand and one. Amongst the more noteworthy additions referred to in the report may be mentioned an interesting set from Arran, Cumbrae, Ailsa Craig, and the Fifeshire volcanic necks, together with some from Westmoreland and Banffshire; a set from Glenroy and the Scottish Highlands; large series from Westmoreland and Yorkshire, many of them representing glacial phenomena, unconformities, and faults; pleistocene deposits; dykes in the new red sandstone; silurian, cambrian, and igneous rocks of the Midlands; raised beaches in Devon ridge; oolites; a set from the Rochdale district; a set from the Isle of Man; and one of typical specimens of rocks and microscopic slides. The Committee call attention to the small amount of work yet done in such districts as N. and S. Wales, the Yorkshire Dales and Moors, the Malverns, the districts round Oxford and Cambridge, Cornwall, the Southern Uplands, the Central Valley of Scotland, and Central and Southern Ireland.

THE *Société Internationale des Électriciens* have just published an account of a tour, made by *L'École supérieure d'Électricité*, to investigate the power-transmission systems at certain stations in Switzerland. In this tour, of only one week, the students collected a very useful amount of information with regard to the hydraulic machinery and electrical plant. They had special facilities for examining the systems, and in many cases they obtained drawings of details of construction. These drawings now form part of the account of their excursion. We notice with particular interest the description of various methods for regulating turbines and electro-motors. After the various hydraulic installations, the methods of distribution are considered. A chapter on electric traction follows, and then an account of the works of Brown-Boveri and the Oelikon factory. Lastly, there is a note on the manufacture of calcium carbide. Similar tours might with advantage be arranged by English technical schools. In their devotion to "*la belle science*" the railway companies allowed a reduction of fifty per cent. on all fares. Similar reductions might be allowed by British railway companies.

THE *Transactions* of the Swedish Academy of Science, No. 7, 1898, contains a paper, in English, by Mr. John Rhodin, on the theory of storage cells, dealing especially with the phenomena attending the cessation of current as depending upon the concentration of the electrolyte and the amount of active material.

MR. J. ELSTER and Mr. H. Geitel have contributed a joint paper to *Terrestrial Magnetism* of March last, relating to a continuation of their important researches on the electricity of rainfall, perhaps the most difficult of all electrical phenomena; the subject is, in fact, so complicated as to allow but little prospect of establishing fixed rules of the processes concerned. Their previous investigations referred more particularly to the determination of the sign of the potential, while the present paper deals with the measurement of the amount. To carry this out satisfactorily an apparatus is required which will show, in rapid succession, both high differences of potential of several thousand volts as well as small differences of, say, 100 volts, while the capacity of the apparatus must be so small as to exhibit rapid variations of the field from positive to negative extremes. The apparatus devised for the purpose is illustrated and minutely described, and the results obtained, while confirming their previous determinations of the sign of the electricity during atmospheric precipitation, show that this may bring with it very considerable amounts of both positive and negative electricity.

THE Deutsche Seewarte has published the eighth volume of its valuable meteorological observations made at foreign stations. It includes some places in Labrador, from which observations have been regularly published since 1883; these are specially important, because many barometric minima travel across Labrador from Canada to the Atlantic Ocean. We are glad to see that the Seewarte intends to increase the number of foreign stations, by including others which do not belong properly to German Protectorates or Colonies. The present volume contains observations from Mogador, Campinas (Brazil), and Fray Bentos (Uruguay). The observations are in all cases carefully made by German officials, or residents, and in nearly all instances the instruments have been supplied by, or through, the Seewarte, and are therefore thoroughly trustworthy.

A REPORT by Prof. David Hansemann, of Berlin, on the brain of Hermann von Helmholtz, is referred to in the *British Medical Journal*. The great physicist died of apoplexy on September 8, 1894, at the age of seventy-three. The circumference of the head was 59 centimetres, that of the skull 55 centimetres. The breadth of the skull was 15·5, and its length 18·3 centimetres. The cephalic index was therefore 85·25, showing a broad head. Helmholtz's head was about equal in size to that of Bismarck, and rather smaller than that of Wagner, both of whom had big heads. On the other hand, Darwin's head was only 56·3 centimetres in circumference. The weight of the brain, with its blood, was 1700 grams, without the blood 1440 grams, being about 100 grams heavier than the average human brain. The sulci were very deep and well marked, especially in those parts of the brain which Flechsig has shown to be concerned in associations. The frontal convolutions in particular were deeply cut by very numerous sulci. Helmholtz, like Cuvier, was somewhat hydrocephalic in youth. It has been maintained by Perls, and also by Edinger, that hydrocephalus in early life may be an advantage, inasmuch as it enlarges the skull and gives the brain space for growth. Prof. Hansemann appears to be of the same opinion.

A MEMOIR on the geology of the country around Carlisle, by Mr. T. V. Holmes, has just been issued by the Geological Survey. The country described is almost wholly covered with superficial deposits, boulder clay and gravel, peat, alluvium and blown sand. As it has been customary to issue two editions of the Geological Survey map, one with, and the other without drift, it may be inferred that considerable difficulty was felt in interpreting the "solid" geology of this region. The concealed rocks consist largely of the New Red Series, St. Bees sandstone, gypseous shales, Kirklinton sandstone, and Stanwix shales—with an outlier of Lower Lias, but no evidence of the

Rhætic beds. The precise underground extent and the relations of the subdivisions of the New Red Series have been the subject of considerable difference of opinion, but the evidence obtained from borings and river-cliffs is clearly stated by Mr. Holmes.

MR. WILLIAM H. DALL makes some remarks (*Proc. Acad. Nat. Sc. Philad.*, January 1899) on the celebrated Calaveras skull, which was found more than thirty years ago in a bed of gravel 132 feet below the surface of the uppermost lava-bed of Bald Hill, one of the "table mountains" of Calaveras County, California. Mr. Dall was in California at the time of the discovery, and records his evidence in favour of its genuineness.

ONE of the best-known examples of change of level during earthquakes is that of the great Kutch earthquake of 1819, when a large portion of the Rann of Kutch was depressed and immediately flooded by the sea, while at the same time a long mound was seen, which is known as the Allah Bund or Dam of God. With regard to the depression there can be no doubt; but the character of the elevation, whether real or only apparent, is not so certain. The former view, supported by Lyell, was held until 1872, when Mr. A. B. Wynne (followed by Prof. Suess) argued that the Allah Bund represented merely the comparatively steep slope connecting the area which had been depressed from that whose level was unchanged. In a paper in the *Memoirs* of the Geological Survey of India (vol. xxviii., pt. i., 1898), Mr. R. D. Oldham favours the older view, and presents a map and section (made by Captain Baker in 1844), which show that there was an actual upward slope of the ground from the plain on the north to the southern scarp of the Allah Bund.

EFFORTS to determine the molecular structure of certain crystals have been made by means of etching them with hydrofluoric acid or other reagents. The importance to petrographers of etch-figures in the investigations of amphiboles (hornblende, &c.) forms the subject of an elaborate paper by Mr. R. A. Daly (*Proc. Amer. Acad. Arts and Sciences*, March 1899).

THE New South Wales Department of Public Health has just issued a report, by Mr. Frank Tidswell, principal assistant medical officer of the Government, on protective inoculation against tick-fever. The colony, in view of the ravages wrought by this disease in Queensland, are making strenuous efforts to prevent a repetition of the disaster in New South Wales. The subject has been very carefully investigated by American authorities, and the results obtained by Mr. Tidswell confirm those previously obtained in America. It appears that more or less efficient protection from the disease can be procured by inoculating the blood of animals which have recovered from the fever, whereby the disease is produced in a mild form. Such artificial production of the disease is sometimes attended with considerable risk to the animal treated. Experience has shown, however, that it is principally older cattle which succumb, although, curiously, bulls, whether young or old, are extremely susceptible to tick-fever, and the greatest care has to be exercised in carrying out the inoculations. The period over which immunity lasts has not, so far, been accurately determined, but immunity is acquired as early as six days after the subsidence of the fever. The disease appears to be widely distributed, having been identified in America, Jamaica, the Argentine Republic, South Africa, Roumania, and Java. It was first described by American investigators in 1893, and was called Texas or Southern cattle fever, in consequence of the locality where it was originally discovered. In Australia it is usually known as tick-fever, owing to the part played by ticks in transmitting what is now known to be the real cause of the disease, the micro-organism called by its discoverers *Pyrosoma bigeminum*. At present the protective inoculation system is in a very elementary stage, but it is confidently anticipated that with improved methods, based upon further researches, a very valuable measure will be introduced for effectually compassing this ruinous pest.

THE *National Geographic Magazine* for April contains an account, by Mr. Walter D. Wilcox, of two expeditions to the headquarters of the Saskatchewan. The two main branches of the river start from the same ice-fields in the high Rockies, and after diverging several hundred miles unite in the plains 900 miles from the source. Mr. Wilcox reached the region of the sources by ascending the Bow River from Laggan, and amongst other geographical results of interest discovered a pass from the Saskatchewan to the Athabasca.

A NOTE on a harpoon-head found in a whale in the Bering Sea in August 1890, is contributed to the *National Geographic Magazine* by Mr. W. H. Dall. Marks on the iron showed that it belonged to the American whaler *Montezuma*, which was engaged in the North Pacific about the years 1850–54; the whale must, therefore, have carried it for between thirty-six and forty years. Mr. Dall also gives some observations by Captain E. P. Herendeen with regard to whales supposed from similar evidence to have made the north-east or north-west passage.

THE *Comptes rendus* of the Paris Geographical Society (1899, No. 2) contain a note by M. Jules Richard on a series of nine short land excursions made from the Prince of Monaco's yacht *Princess Alice*, during her Arctic cruise in the summer of 1898. A number of observations, chiefly zoological, were made from various points and islands in the neighbourhood of Spitsbergen. Photographs taken at Bear Island, Hope Island, and Sassen Bay are reproduced.

DR. HAGBART MAGNUS, of Bergen, contributes an important paper on the population of Norway to the *Zeitschrift der Gesellschaft fur Erdkunde*, a summary of a larger memoir already published in the Norwegian language. The distribution of centres of population is discussed with reference to the geography of different parts of the country, the inhabited districts being separated into coast regions, fjord regions, and valley regions. The transition from each of these into the uninhabited regions is carefully examined, and the development of unfavourable conditions of various kinds traced. A sketch-map, preliminary to an attempt to construct a map showing the density of population in southern Norway, is appended.

IN an article in the *Botanical Gazette* for April, Prof. W. F. Ganong describes the following appliances for the elementary study of vegetable physiology in use at Smith College, Northampton, Mass.:—A temperature stage, a clinostat, a recording auxanometer, an osmometer, a respiration apparatus, a germination box, a root-pressure gauge.

THE annual report of the Royal Botanic Gardens, Trinidad, for the year 1898 affords evidence of steady work done by the superintendent, Mr. J. H. Hart, and his staff, in the cultivation of economic plants, in the herbarium, and in exchanges with other parts of the world. A newly introduced species of cacao, *Theobroma pentagona*, may possibly be of commercial importance.

IN a paper in the *Biologisches Centralblatt*, Dr. L. Jost argues, from the remarkable tendency in *Linaria spuria* towards the sudden production of anomalies in the flower, which might be regarded as establishing new species, or even new genera, that the differentiation of species and genera may have been a much more rapid process than has generally been assumed by evolutionary naturalists.

WE have received two interesting reprints from the *Memoirs* of the Boston Society of Natural History for 1899:—Localised Stages in Development in Plants and Animals, by Mr. R. T.

Jackson; and the Development, Structure, and Affinities of the Genus *Equisetum*, by Mr. E. C. Jeffrey. The former paper is occupied by illustrations of the law laid down by the author, that throughout the life of an individual stages may be found in localised parts which are similar to stages found in the young, and the equivalents of which are to be sought in the adults of ancestral groups. The investigations of Mr. Jeffrey lead him to the conclusion that the Equisetales are nearly allied to the Lycopodiales, and that they are descended from the Sphenophyllales, with which they agree closely in all important particulars except the structure of the stele.

MR. MURRAY has in preparation, and will publish as soon as possible, Sir William Crookes' reply to the many criticisms evoked by his address to the British Association last year.

THE monthly meeting of the Edinburgh Mathematical Society was held on Friday, May 12, when "The Treatment of Proportion in Elementary Mathematics" was discussed. Dr. Morgan, President, occupied the chair.

THE 143rd meeting of the Yorkshire Naturalists' Union will be held at Dent, on Whit-Monday, May 22, for the investigation of the valley of the Dee, the northern slopes of Whernside, Gragreth, Holme Fell, and the neighbourhood.

MESSRS. MARION AND CO. have just introduced a new hand camera—the Cut-film Swallow Camera—which has several commendable points. The camera takes thirty flat films, without notches, the size being the ¼-plate-4¼ × 3¼. Its weight loaded with thirty films is only 4 lbs. The lens is a single achromatic lens of the fixed focus type and good covering power.

A NEW section of the second edition of Prof. Ostwald's "Lehrbuch der allgemeinen Chemie" has been published by Mr. Wilhelm Engelmann, Leipzig. The pages included in this Lieferung extend from 605 to 828, dealing with chemical equivalents of the second order. Another section on the same subject will bring the second part of the second volume to an end. The third part of the second volume, which will conclude the work, will be concerned chiefly with special chemical dynamics. A supplement will be published dealing with advances made while the work has been passing through the press.

PROF. GATTERMANN, of Heidelberg, has added another to the list of silicon acids. The new compound, which he terms silicomesoxalic acid, is obtained by leaving the chloride Si_3Cl_8 in a platinum dish exposed to the air. Hydrochloric acid is evolved and the octochloride is slowly transformed into a white amorphous mass of silicomesoxalic acid to which the formula $HO.OSi - Si(OH)_2 - SiO.OH$ is ascribed. It is very unstable, and on heating decomposes with a flash. When quite pure and dry, a touch is sufficient to effect this change.

THE additions to the Zoological Society's Gardens during the past week include a Ring-tailed Lemur (*Lemur catta*, ♀) from Madagascar, presented by Mrs. Penn Curzon; a Common Badger (*Meles taxus*, ♀), British, presented by Mr. John N. Docwra; an Angolan Vulture (*Gypohierax angolensis*) from North-west Africa, presented by Staff-Sergeant Patten; a Hoary Snake (*Pseudaspis cana*), a Rough-keeled Snake (*Dasypeltis scabra*), two Rhomb-marked Snakes (*Trimenorhinus rhombeatus*), two Crossed Snakes (*Psammophis crucifer*) from South Africa, presented by Mr. J. E. Matcham; a Common Snake (*Tropidonotus natrix*), British, presented by Mr. E. C. Brook; two Common Marmosets (*Hapale jacchus*) from South-east Brazil, a Reticulated Python (*Python reticulatus*) from the East Indies, a Spiny-tailed Iguana (*Ctenosaura acanthura*) from Central America, a South Albemarle Tortoise (*Testudo vicina*) from the Galapagos Islands, deposited; two Crowned Lemurs (*Lemur coronatus*), born in the Gardens.

OUR ASTRONOMICAL COLUMN.

PARTIAL ECLIPSE OF THE SUN, JUNE 7.—This eclipse will be visible at Greenwich and throughout Northern Europe and Northern Asia. The Greatest Eclipse will be visible in latitude 67° 18′ N., and longitude 99° 5′ W. of Greenwich, on June 7d. 18h. 34·0m.; the magnitude being 0·611 (sun's diameter = 1). The following table gives the details for British stations, Greenwich mean time being used in all cases except that of Dublin, where local mean time is taken.

Station	Begins	Greatest Eclipse	Ends	Magnitude
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	
Greenwich	16 42·8	17 17·4	17 53·4	0·188
Cambridge	16 43·2	17 18·6	17 55·5	0·197
Oxford...	16 42·8	17 18·2	17 55·1	0·200
Liverpool	16 43·8	17 21·5	18 0·9	0·233
Edinburgh	16 45·7	17 25·9	18 7·8	0·263
Dublin...	16 18·6	16 57·3	17 37·6	0·253

At Greenwich and approximately throughout the British Isles the contacts are as follows:—

Angle from North Point	First contact	42°	towards the	West	For *direct* image.
	Last ,,	29°	,, ,,	East	
Angle from Vertex	First ,,	6°	,, ,,	West	
	Last ,,	70°	,, ,,	East	

COMET 1898 *a* (SWIFT).—The following ephemeris is by Herr H. Kreutz, in *Astr. Nach.*, No. 3556:—

Ephemeris for 12*h*. *Berlin Mean Time.*

1899.	R.A. h.	m.	s.	Decl. °	′	Br.
May 18	22	34	21	+43	42·9	
19		23	37	45	23·1	1·77
20	22	11	40	47	4·2	
21	21	58	20	48	44·5	1·79
22		43	29	50	22·7	
23		26	59	51	56·5	1·79
24	21	8	40	53	23·9	
25	20	48	31	+54	41·8	1·77

During the week the comet passes through Lacerta without being near any conspicuous stars. On the 21st it enters Cygnus, being about 10° north-east of α Cygni on the 24th.

TEMPEL'S COMET (1873 II.).—M. L. Schulhof gives the following ephemeris for this comet in *Astr. Nach.*, No. 3554):—

Ephemeris for 12*h*. *Paris Mean Time.*

1899.	R.A. h.	m.	s.	Decl. °	′	″	Br.
May 18	19	12	16·1	− 3	55	17	
19		13	53·1	3	53	15	
20		15	29·7	3	51	28	0·764
21		17	6·0	3	49	55	
22		18	41·8	3	48	38	
23		20	17·3	3	47	37	
24		21	52·3	3	46	53	0·869
25	19	23	27·0	− 3	46	27	

The comet is moving slowly in a north-easterly direction through the constellation Aquila.

RETURN OF HOLMES' COMET (1892, III.).—The following ephemeris is by Mr. H. J. Zwiers in *Astr. Nach.*, No. 3553.

Ephemeris for 12*h*. *Greenwich Mean Time.*

1899.	R.A. h.	m.	s.	Decl. °	′	″	Br.
May 18	0	34	53·2	+ 10	12	50	0·0298
20		38	22·5	10	50	0	·0301
22		41	51·1	11	27	8	·0304
24		45	19·1	12	4	13	·0306
26		48	46·2	12	41	15	·0309
28		52	13·1	13	18	14	·0312
30		55	39·1	13	55	8	·0315
June 1	0	59	4·4	+ 14	31	58	·0318

No information as to any observations of this comet has yet been received. The positions given above would indicate it to be moving to the north-east through Pisces; at the end of the month it will be about half-way between γ Pegasi and β Arietis, but after this it will probably be lost owing to its nearing the sun.